

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-10. (Canceled)

11. (Previously Presented). A liquid crystal electro-optical device comprising:
a pair of substrates, at least one of said pair of substrates being transparent;
a light modulating layer interposed between the pair of substrates, said light modulating layer including a liquid crystal, an optically active substance, and a dichroic dye; and
electrodes for applying an electric field in a direction parallel with the pair of substrates, wherein a cell thickness d between the pair of substrates is in a range of $1\mu\text{m} < d < 10\mu\text{m}$.

12. (Previously Presented). A method of driving a liquid crystal electro-optical device, said liquid crystal electro-optical device comprising:
a pair of substrates, at least one of said pair of substrates being transparent; and
a light modulating layer interposed between the pair of substrates, said light modulating layer including a liquid crystal, an optically active substance, and a dichroic dye, wherein a cell thickness d between the pair of substrates is in a range of $1\mu\text{m} < d < 10\mu\text{m}$,
said method comprising:
applying an electric field in a direction parallel with the pair of substrates.

13. (Previously Presented). A liquid crystal electro-optical device comprising:
a pair of substrates, at least one of said pair of substrates being transparent;

a light modulating layer interposed between the pair of substrates, said light modulating layer including liquid crystal molecules, an optically active substance, and dichroic dye molecules; and

electrodes for applying an electric field in a direction parallel with the pair of substrates, wherein a cell thickness d between the pair of substrates is in a range of $1\mu\text{m} < d < 10\mu\text{m}$, and

wherein the liquid crystal molecules and the dichroic dye molecules are aligned in the direction parallel with the substrates by the electric field to obtain a light transmission state.

14. (Currently amended). A ~~display-liquid crystal electro-optical device~~ according to claim 13, wherein the dichroic dye molecules are oriented in different directions around the axis that is perpendicular to the substrates to attain a dark state when the electric field is not applied.

15. (Previously Presented). A method of driving a liquid crystal electro-optical device, said liquid crystal electro-optical device comprising:

a pair of substrates, at least one of said pair of substrates being transparent; and

a light modulating layer interposed between the pair of substrates, said light modulating layer including liquid crystal molecules, an optically active substance, and dichroic dye molecules, wherein a cell thickness d between the pair of substrates is in a range of $1\mu\text{m} < d < 10\mu\text{m}$,

said method comprising:

applying an electric field in a direction parallel with the pair of substrates;

wherein the liquid crystal molecules and the dichroic dye molecules are aligned in the direction parallel with the substrates by the electric field to obtain a light transmission state.

16. (Currently amended). A method of driving a liquid crystal electro-optical ~~device~~ ~~display-~~according to claim 15, wherein said dichroic dye molecules are oriented in different

directions around the axis that is perpendicular to the substrates to attain a dark state when the electric field is not applied.

17. (Currently amended). A display-liquid crystal electro-optical device according to claim 11, wherein the liquid crystal has a spiral pitch p in a range of $1\mu\text{m} < p < 15\mu\text{m}$.

18. (Currently amended). A method of driving a liquid crystal electro-optical device display according to claim 12, wherein the liquid crystal has a spiral pitch p in a range of $1\mu\text{m} < p < 15\mu\text{m}$.

19. (Currently amended). A liquid crystal electro-optical device according to claim 13, wherein the liquid crystal molecules have a spiral pitch p in a range of $1\mu\text{m} < p < 15\mu\text{m}$.

20. (Currently amended). A method of driving a liquid crystal electro-optical device display according to claim 15, wherein the liquid crystal molecules have a spiral pitch p in a range of $1\mu\text{m} < p < 15\mu\text{m}$.

21. (Currently amended). A liquid crystal electro-optical device-display according to claim 11, wherein the liquid crystal has an orientation twist angle θ in a range of $\theta \leq 300^\circ$.

22. (Currently amended). A method of driving a liquid crystal electro-optical display device according to claim 12, wherein the liquid crystal has an orientation twist angle θ in a range of $\theta \leq 300^\circ$.

23. (Currently amended). A liquid crystal electro-optical device display-according to claim 13, wherein the liquid crystal molecules have an orientation twist angle θ in a range of $\theta \leq 300^\circ$.

24. (Currently amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal electro-optical ~~device~~ display according to claim 15, wherein the liquid crystal molecules have an orientation twist angle θ in a range of $\theta \leq 300^\circ$.

25. (Currently amended) A liquid crystal electro-optical ~~device~~ display according to claim 11, wherein the liquid crystal electro-optical device comprises no polarizing plate.

26. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal electro-optical device according to claim 12, wherein the liquid crystal electro-optical device comprises no polarizing plate.

27. (Previously Presented) A liquid crystal electro-optical device according to claim 13, wherein the liquid crystal electro-optical device comprises no polarizing plate.

28. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal electro-optical device according to claim 15, wherein the liquid crystal electro-optical device comprises no polarizing plate.